The incidence of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) varies by geographic region. The areas with the highest incidence of NHL are North America, Europe, and Australasia, as well as several countries in Africa and South America.

Section 2
Epidemiology

i. Incidence and mortality

Worldwide: Globally, over one million women are diagnosed with breast cancer every year. It is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women and the leading cause of cancer death in women. Every year more than 500,000 women die from the disease.2

Europe: In Europe over 400,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer every year and 120,000 women die from the disease. Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in Europe and the leading cause of cancer death in European women.10 It accounts for 17% of female cancer deaths in this region.10

**Figure 4 Incidence and mortality of some of the most common cancers worldwide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>1,384,155</td>
<td>458,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectum</td>
<td>571,204</td>
<td>515,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>348,571</td>
<td>226,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>224,747</td>
<td>224,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>217,205</td>
<td>161,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>140,163</td>
<td>140,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>288,654</td>
<td>427,586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North America: Over 200,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer every year in North America.11 Breast cancer is the second most deadly form of cancer in North American women after lung; it kills over 45,000 women a year, representing almost 15% of female cancer deaths in North America.
Section 2
Epidemiology

i. Incidence and mortality

Worldwide: Globally, over one million women are diagnosed with breast cancer every year. It is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women and the leading cause of cancer death in women. Every year more than 500,000 women die from the disease.

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North America: Over 200,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer every year in North America. Breast cancer is the second most deadly form of cancer in North American women after lung; it kills over 45,000 women a year, representing almost 15% of female cancer deaths in North America.
The incidence of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) varies by geographic region. The areas with the highest incidence of CLL are North America, Europe and Australasia.

Section 2
Epidemiology

i. Incidence & mortality
Lung cancer is the most common type of cancer worldwide (accounting for 16.5% of all cancers), and is responsible for the greatest number of cancer deaths worldwide.1

Worldwide
- 1.6 million new cases of lung cancer are diagnosed every year.1
- It is the most common cancer in men, and the third most common cancer in women in both developed and developing countries.8
- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer mortality and is responsible for 1.38 million deaths each year.1
- Each day, more than 3,000 people die from lung cancer worldwide, equal to two deaths every minute.2
- Almost half of the diagnosed cases of lung cancer occur in developing countries (49.9%), with the incidence generally being lower in women (globally, 12.1 per 100,000 women compared to 35.5 per 100,000 in men).

*Developed countries defined as Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and North America. Developing countries defined as Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Micronesia, Polynesia and Melanesia

Europe Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer related death in Europe, accounting for 18.9% of all cancer deaths in Western Europe and 21.1% of all cancer deaths in Northern Europe.1 Approximately 375,000 cases were attributed to lung cancer in 2000 where it accounts for an average of 20.3% of all cancer deaths.8

The average estimated age-standardised incidence per 100,000 population was 71.8 for men and 21.7 for women, across the European Union (25-member states), in 2006.8

North America and Canada Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death in North America, accounting for 28.4% of all cancer deaths, and is the third most common type of new cancer cases (14.5%) in this region. North America has one of the highest lung cancer incidence rates for men and women with approximately 1.75 million new cancer cases and deaths in 2007.8

South and Central America Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death in South and Central America (accounting for 12% and 11.6% of all cancer deaths, respectively).8
Comparing the 5 year survival rate of patients with follicular lymphoma – a common type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Follicular Lymphoma International Prognostic Index (FLIPI) risk factors:
- age 60+
- Ann Arbor stage III/IV
- LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) > upper limit of normal
- hemoglobin < 12g/dL
- ≥ 5 nodal sites of disease

Source  NHL Cyberfamily (2012) Treatment Options
http://www.nhlcyberfamily.org/outcomes.htm#ipi (URL accessed on 20.02.12).
Comparing the 5 year survival rate of patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) – a common type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma

- **International Prognostic Index (IPI) risk factors:**
  - age 60+
  - Ann Arbor stage III/IV
  - serum LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) > 1 x reference range
  - performance status ≥ 2
  - >1 extranodal site

ii. Lifetime risk of breast cancer

On average one in eight women will develop breast cancer in their lifetime. This is double the risk of developing lung cancer, the second most common cancer in women.\(^2, 13\)

iii. Prognosis

Cancer statistics often use an ‘overall 5 year survival rate’ to give a better idea of the longer term outlook for people with a particular cancer. It is almost impossible to predict how long an individual patient might live, but 5 year survival rates can give an approximate range. The 5 year survival rate describes on average the ‘amount’ of people that will be alive 5 years after diagnosis. The average 5 year survival rate for women with early stage breast cancer is 81%.\(^3\) However, on average only 35% of women with late or advanced stage breast cancer currently survive for 5 years.\(^3\)
Section 2
Epidemiology

i. Incidence & mortality

Worldwide Ovarian cancer is diagnosed in nearly a quarter of a million women each year. It is the eighth most common cancer in women and the seventh leading cause of cancer death among women, responsible for approximately 140,000 deaths each year. These figures confirm that globally, ovarian cancer is the most deadly of the gynaecological cancers.¹

Europe In 2008, there were approximately 41,448 deaths from ovarian cancer across Europe, accounting for 5.5% of all female cancer deaths. Europeans have the highest incidence of ovarian cancer and it is the fifth most commonly diagnosed female cancer in Europe.¹

North America Ovarian cancer is the eighth most commonly diagnosed cancer in women in North America with 23,895 new cases diagnosed in 2008. It accounts for 3% of female cancer diagnoses but 5.6% of female cancer deaths in North America.¹
ii. Prognosis

Cancer statistics often use an ‘overall 5-year survival rate’ to give a better idea of the longer term outlook for people with a particular cancer. Over half of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer will not live beyond five years. The overall 5-year survival rate for women with ovarian cancer is 45%. This compares to a 5-year survival rate of up to 89% in women diagnosed with breast cancer. The reasons for this poor prognosis are that there is no effective screening for ovarian cancer and symptoms can be ambiguous, leading to a high percentage of cases being diagnosed at an advanced stage when the disease is more difficult to treat.
Section 2
Epidemiology

i. Incidence & mortality

Worldwide
Colorectal cancer is diagnosed in over 1.2 million people globally each year; it is the second most common cancer in women and the third most common cancer in men. The disease is responsible for approximately 609,000 deaths each year (8% of all cancer deaths), making it the fourth leading cause of cancer death after lung, stomach and liver cancers.

Europe
Colorectal cancer is the most common cancer in Europe, with approximately 430,000 new cases each year; the highest incidence rate of colorectal cancer in the world. It is also the second greatest cause of cancer death in Europe following lung cancer, accounting for 12% of all cancer deaths.

North America
There were approximately 177,000 new cases of colorectal cancer in North America in 2008, making it the second most commonly diagnosed cancer in the region. Colorectal cancer accounted for 11% of all cancer incidence and 9% of all cancer deaths in North America in the same year.¹

Prognosis

Cancer statistics often use an ‘overall 5-year survival rate’ to give a better idea of the longer term outlook for people with a particular cancer. Five year survival rates for lung cancer are poor when compared to other high incidence cancers. For example, the five year survival rate for patients with breast cancer is up to 89%. For lung cancer patients that figure is only around 15%.

Figure 2 Lung cancer average 5 year survival rates depending on stage at diagnosis

Average 5 year survival rates at Stage I NSCLC: 58%
Average 5 year survival rates at Stage IV NSCLC: 7.5%

ii. **Prognosis**

Cancer statistics often use an ‘overall 5-year survival rate’ to give a better idea of the longer term outlook for people with a particular cancer. The overall 5-year survival rate for colorectal cancer patients is 65%, although this differs greatly depending on how advanced the cancer is.

The 5-year survival rate for a patient diagnosed with stage I or II colorectal cancer, where the tumour is localised to the colon, is up to 90%. Approximately two fifths of patients are diagnosed at this stage. However the 5-year survival rate for patients diagnosed with stage IV disease, once the cancer has metastasised to other organs, is only 12%.

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**Figure 5 Incidence and mortality of some of the most common cancers worldwide**

Colorectal cancer average 5-year survival rate depending on stage of diagnosis

- 5-year survival rates for early-stage CRC: up to 90%
- 5-year survival rates for later-stage CRC: 12%

ii. **Prognosis**

Cancer statistics often use an ‘overall 5-year survival rate’ to give a better idea of the longer term outlook for people with a particular cancer. Over half of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer will not live beyond five years. The overall 5-year survival rate for women with ovarian cancer is 45%. This compares to a 5-year survival rate of up to 89% in women diagnosed with breast cancer. The reasons for this poor prognosis are that there is no effective screening for ovarian cancer and symptoms can be ambiguous, leading to a high percentage of cases being diagnosed at an advanced stage when the disease is more difficult to treat.